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*Eastern Europe*

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PREPARATIONS FOR 'FRIENDSHIP-86' EXERCISES

LD060946 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] [Announcer] Today's preparations for the joint Friendship-86 exercises are taking place on the river. Taking part are members of Czechoslovak and Soviet ground and air forces.

The crossing of a waterway is one of the frequent tasks of joint exercises. This is why considerable attention is given to various aspects of combat activity under these conditions. Taking part in the preparations on the river bank, on the water, and even underwater are motorized rifle units, tank troops, and engineers.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] The exercise is in full swing, but if you have a moment could you tell me when you will finish your basic military service?

[Unidentified soldier] My basic military service ends this September.

[Reporter] Have you taken part in a similar exercise before?

[Soldier] Well, I have never taken part in such a large exercise.

[Reporter] This is training that is currently going on. What do you think is the most important way to ensure that everything runs as smoothly as today?

[Soldier] Well, everything must be coordinated. This demands a certain amount of daring and decisiveness. You simply cannot be afraid. [end recording]

[Announcer] It is not just activity on the water that demands daring. Consider, for instance, this situation, where we watched Soviet airmen conduct helicopter troop landings. These boys who were jumping out of helicopters while flying near the ground are not even 20 years old.

The preparation for the exercises was also watched today by representatives of the command of the participating armies.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Comrade minister, what is new in this year's Friendship-86 exercise, and how is it presently shaping up?

[CSSR Defense Minister Vaclavik] The Friendship joint exercises take place in the spirit of the tradition of cooperation of the Warsaw Pact fraternal armies. The exercises fulfill a single goal: They strengthen our determination to jointly defend the results of the peaceful work of our people in the countries of the socialist community. Notification was given of the Friendship-86 exercise in the spirit of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. We have invited observers from a number of countries, who will have the opportunity to watch the combat activity. This also emphasizes the view of the session of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw pact member states in Budapest which took place in June this year that there should be an exchange of more detailed information on military exercises; this will serve to strengthen mutual trust. [end recording]

[Announcer] The results of today's preparation for the exercises correspond to all norms and requirements of contemporary battle activity.

SOCIALIST YOUTH END MEETING 29 AUGUST

LD292112 Budapest MTI in English 1940 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 29 (MTI) -- The 13th five-day youth meeting of socialist capital cities came to an end in Budapest Friday. Participants included representatives of Addis Ababa, Berlin, Budapest, Bucharest, Hanoi, Havana, Kabul, Managua, Moscow, Phnom Penh, Prague, Sofia, Ulaanbaator, Warsaw, and Vientiane.

In his closing address, Peter Kiss, first secretary of the Budapest committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary (KISZ), stressed the contribution of the meeting to intensifying friendship among young people from the capital cities of socialist countries.

He stated the participants declared unanimously that peace is indispensable for the accomplishment of tasks faced by the youth. They agreed on the need to call the world's peace-loving young people to work to consolidate peace, and expressed the conviction that the material and intellectual resources wasted for armament should be turned to solving the global problems of humankind. Therefore, they support all proposals aimed at creating a happy peaceful future free of weapons, easing the tense international situation, settling disputes through negotiations and halting the arms race which serves the interests of the aggressive circles of imperialism.

The delegations voiced their agreement with the endeavours of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to attain a general all-out disarmament, foil the U.S. plans on the militarization of outer space and place international relations on novel bases.

The 14th youth meeting of the capitals of socialist countries is to be organized in Warsaw.

On Friday the heads of delegations were met by Mihaly Jasso, secretary of the Budapest committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Zoltan Szepvolgyi, chairman of the Budapest municipal council. Then the heads of delegations paid a visit to the Central Committee of Kisz, where they were met by First Secretary Csaba Hamori, member of the HSWP Political Committee.

ATA COMMENTS ON MEDITERRANEAN SITUATION

AU041017 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 4 Sep 86

["Dangerous Increase of Tension in the Mediterranean" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, September 4 (ATA) -- The latest developments in the Mediterrarnean, the American threats and blackmail for aggression against Libya are constantly and dangerously increasing the tension in this region. The heightening of tension in the Mediterranean is in the service of the imperialist policy of the U.S.A. Firstly, by punishing Libya, the Americans seek to warn all those peoples and countries which oppose the American policy. Secondly, the heightening of tension is also linked with the efforts of Washington to impose the Reagan plan on the Arab peoples which is a trap for them. Washington sent General Vernon Walters to Europe in order to cover up these aims as much as possible. In Washington it was officially stated that his mission is linked with "the American need for consultation with the allies over the situation created in the Mediterranean". However, let us recall that Walters also came to Europe for "consultations" with the allies at the beginning of April and as soon as he left the American "F-111" aeroplanes took off from Britain, carried out their aggressive incursion against Libya. These events show once again what grave, incalculable consequences the policy and bandit-like acts of American imperialism have for the Arab Mediterranean and European peoples.

GREEK COMPOSER THEODORAKIS INTERVIEWED

AU061516 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 6 (ATA) -- Under the above title the newspaper "ZERI I POPULLIT" carries today the interview of the outstanding Greek composer Mikis Theodorakis granted to the Albanian television reporter before his departure from our country, which says among others: I am one among those Greeks who have followed always with great interest what is made in Albania and I may say that I knew more or less what I was going to see in Albania. I know very well that Albania is making something of world importance because although with a small people, Albania has decided to live self reliantly and in this way it creates a fact, an international example and says to all the peoples: rely on your own forces, because what is said that a people cannot live without support, without foreign credits is a myth. At the beginning I knew Albania prior to revolution and I knew that it was one of the poorest countries of the world. Today, after all these years, I see that the Albanians have won the most important thing: they may live, progress, and get schooling. Albania has laid the foundations of its life. And on what basis, on the basis of self-reliance. And what makes me say with respect is that everything made here is yours, it is neither a present, nor a loan and depends on nobody. I think that if someone wants to be right, proud and pure-hearted he should be indebted to nobody, for nothing, he should lead his life proudly. Albania has reached this. I knew this and I am satisfied that I now see it with my own eyes and rejoice over this.

I had also great emotion and joy to see my works interpreted together with those of the Albanians in the same program: symphony pieces up to my songs. I am filled with emptions from this gesture and for the results as well. I saw that in regards to music Albanians have no reason to envy the musicians of other countries and this is one of the positive achievements of contemporary Albania because 30-48 years ago, no one of them existed. I think that you are on a very right road because, from the traditional song, the contemporary song, down to the symphony works develop here, but the difference is that not everything is given from the foreigners is copied mot a mot [as received]

I would like to say something about the very pleasant meeting with your head of state and party. I know that he is busy with great problems, therefore it was a special honour made to me personally, but also as a representative of the generation of the resistance in Greece. I appreciate this and I think that Albania through its chairman honours the entire generation of the Greek and anti-fascist resistance because just like me, in your country too the leaders belong precisely to the period of resistance. I entered the war in 1942, hence I am a veteran of the anti-fascist war. We fought against the same enemy: Italian, German fascist, the tools of Gestapo, the Albanian and Greek reactionaries and fascists, always on the same front. I think that the struggle of one helped the struggle of the other and Ramiz Alia is precisely the personification of the same generation, because perhaps we are of the same age. I would like to say that what impressed me most besides the qualities, virtues of a leader of the party, was his nobility, the natural nobility, his great culture, his cordiality. This shows that he is a son of the people, whom the post has not departed from modest, cordiality and warmth that must characterize the genuine revolutionaries, the genuine leaders.

Answering to the question which are his artistic aims for the future, Mikis Theodorakis said that he will continue his creative work in all the genres of music. We have decided in principle with my friends, the Albanian composers and authorities to come again on May 25 next year in Tirana and to have the possibility to stay many days, to acquaint in a more general way the Albanian people with my work. I want to bring here my folk orchestra, to give concerts of folk music, etc. Within these 10 days, May 24 -- June 10, I will travel round Albania in order to get better acquainted with the achievements of the Albanian people and exchange views because our fate is common, the enemies are the same. In this way I will become a good friend, well informed in order to tell in Greece what I have seen here with documents.

Theodorakis Departs 5 Sep

AU061517 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 6 (ATA) -- The friend from Greece, the outstanding composer Mikis Theodorakis paid visits to the districts of Kruje and Durres. In the city of Kruje he visited the "Gjergj Kastrioti Skanderbeg" Historic Musem where he was acquainted with the figure of our national hero and the struggles of the Albanian people under his leadership, whereas in the city of Durres he visited archaeological centers. The friend from Greece, Mikis Theodorakis left our country on September 5. He was seen off at the border point of Kakavija by the secretary of the Writers' and Artists' League Feim Ibrahimi and other comrades.

SWISS TRADE DELEGATION CONCLUDES FOUR-DAY VISIT

AU051135 Tirana ATA in English 0954 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 5 (ATA) -- A Swiss Government trade delegation, headed by the ambassador and the envoy of Federal Council on Trade Agreements, Philippe Levy, visited our country on September 1-4. It conducted talks with the government trade delegation of the PSR of Albania, headed by the vice-minister of foreign trade, Pajtim Ajazi on the further development of the trade exchanges between the two countries.

The delegation was also received by the Minister of Foreign Trade, Shane Korbeci as well as the chairman of the State Planning Commission, Niko Gjyzari.

Upon its stay in our country the delegation visited the Museum of National History in Tirana and "Gjergj Kastrioti Scanderbeg" National Museum in Kruje, where it got acquainted with the century-long history of the Albanian poeople and the successes achieved in the socialist construction of the country. The delegation also visited the "Enver HOXHA" Automobile and Tractor Combine in Tirana.

The delegation left the country yesterday/

VOLUME CONTAINING ALIA'S SPEECHES PUBLISHED

AU071314 Tirana ATA in English 0901 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 7 (ATA) -- The book by Comrade Ramiz Alia "Speeches and Talks 1985" came off the press and was put into circulation. the materials contained in this volume, which is published on the eve of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and its 9th congress, belong the April-December 1985 period. They express the profound veneration and the great respect for the life and immortal work of our unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, they also give valuable orientations for the strengthening of the unity of our people round the party, the strenghtening of the work of the party and its leading roles in the entire work of the country. The materials in the volume also deal with many important political, economic, social and cultural problems of our present time.

The main materials include the speechs: "Enver Hoxha and His Work Lives and Will Live Forever", "Enver Hoxha -- Banner of the Struggle for Freedom and Socialism", "Albania Will March Always Ahead on the Road of Socialism", "The Innovative Movement -- Revolutionary Movement of Our Time", the closing speech at the 13th plenum of the CC of the PLA "The Organisation, Management and Control -- Vast Reserves for the Growth of Production" etc.

A considerable part of the materials in this book are published for the first time. The volume has an index.

CARCANI VISITS LUSHNJE DISTRICT COOPERATIVES

AU031004 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Press Review -- ATA headline]

[Excerpt] Tirana, September 3 (ATA) -- ZERI I POPULLIT and the other newspapers give prominent coverage to the visit that Comrade Adil Carcani, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Commitee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers made to the district of Lushnje, where he met with cooperativists and other agricultural workers of this district. Leaders of agricultural economies and enterprises informed Comrade Adil Carcani of the mobilisation of the agricultural workers to frontally realize all the tasks. In his meetings and talks with working people of agriculture, Comrade Adil Carcani congratulated them on the results achieved in the growth of the agricultural and livestock products. He also laid down some tasks regarding the attainment of the objectives set in implementation of the decisions of the recent plenums of the CC of the party and the instructions of comrade Ramiz Alia. In this way the agricultural working people of Lushnje district will go to the 9th Congress of the party and the 45th anniversary of its founding with even greater successes in their work. [passage omitted]

## TODOR ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATED ON 75TH BIRTHDAY

AU071837 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received numerous greetings messages on his 75th birthday. In the morning he was most cordially greeted by members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee, the chairman of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission, and the secretaries of the BCP Central Committee. Best wishes were conveyed by the leaders of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union, combat friends, associates, and landsmen.

Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, conveyed to Comrade Todor Zhivkov the personal greetings of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

At the BCP Central Committee members of the State Council and the Council of Ministers and representatives of the National Assembly, the okrugs, sociopolitical and mass organizations, creative unions, and working collectives expressed love, respect, and gratitude to our first party and state leader. The leaders of the diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia also testified to their countries' respect for Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

### Receives Award

AU071836 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The highest Bulgarian order -- the Georgi Dimitrov Order -- was awarded today to Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council. This award is a recognition of his exceptional merits to the party and the people in the struggle against fascism and capitalism, and in construction of the socialist society, his great contribution to strengthening peace and security, and the unity and cohesion of the world revolutionary and progressive forces, and on his 75th birthday.

The celebration, which took place at the Boyana residence, was attended by members and candidate members of the Politburo and BCP Central Committee secretaries, deputy chairmen of the State Council and the Council of Ministers, members of the State Council, secretaries of the Permanent Board of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union, BCP Central Committee department heads, ministers, deputy chairmen of the National Assembly,and first secretaries of BCP okrug committees.

The national anthem of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was played. The decree on awarding Comrade Todor Zhivkov was read by Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council. The order was awarded by Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council. The persons attending the celebration most cordially greeted Comrade Todor Zhivkov on his 75th birthday and the great distinction, and wished him good health, long life, and new successes in his highly responsible work.

Today the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers gave a cordial dinner on Comrade Todor Zhivkov's 75th birthday. Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, addressed warm words to Comrade Todor Zhivkov. [passage omitted]

ZHIVROV, ATANASOV CONDOLENCES OVER USSR SHIP ACCIDENT

AU061829 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] To Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee;

To Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

To Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

Dear Comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and on our own behalf, we are expressing the most sincere feelings of sympathy on the occasion of the accident involving "Admiral Nakhimov" passenger ship, which caused the loss of human lives.

We would like you to convey sincere condolences to the families and friends of those who perished during the accident.

Signed:

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria;

Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

AFGHANISTAN PRIME MINISTER KESHTMAND CONCLUDES VISIT

AU081211 Sofia BTA in English 1119 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 8 (BTA) -- Mr Soltan Ali Keshtmand, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, paid a brief visit to Bulgaria. He had a friendly meeting with Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Today the guest departed.

BCP CONTROL CHIEF MEETS CUBAN COUNTERPART

AU052007 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Nacho Papazo, chairman of the BCP Central Auditing Commission, has led a meeting with Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Central Control-Revision Commission [as heard] of the Cuban Communist Party. An exchange of views took place in a friendly atmosphere on the control and auditing activities of the two fraternal parties.

YORDANOV RECEIVES POLAND'S CULTURE MINISTER

AU071533 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Comrade Georgi Yordanov has received Kazimierz Zygulski, Poland's minister of culture and art. During their talks it was stressed that the two countries' intellectual exchange is developing along an ascending line. Positive results have been achieved in all spheres of cultural cooperation.

KHRISTOV LEADS ECONOMIC DELEGATION TO IRAN

AU071805 Sofia BTA in English 1703 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Tehran, September 7 (BTA) -- Mr. Khristo Khristov, Bulgaria's minister of trade, who paid a visit to Iran as head of a Bulgarian economic delegation, was received by the Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mr Mir Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i. He also met Dr Abbas Ali Zali, minister of agriculture, Eng. Behzad Nabavi, minister of heavy industry, Mr Hasan Abedi Ja'fari, minister of commerce, and Mr Golam Reza Aqazadeh-Khoi, minister of oil. The talks gave a high assessment to the cooperation between the two countries. They discussed and outlined measures for the broadening and adding to the forms of trade and economic cooperation.

GRIGOROV LEADS DELEGATION TO KEKKONEN FUNERAL

AU061554 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] A delegation led by Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, has left for Helsinki. It will take part in the funeral ceremony for the eminent long-lived political leader Urho Kekkonen, the former president of Finland.

UN DEPUTY GENERAL SECRETARY MARTENSON ENDS VISIT

AU071833 Sofia BTA in English 1745 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 7 (BTA) -- Mr Jan Martenson, UN deputy secretary general on disarmament issues, paid a visit to Bulgaria from September 3 through 7 at the invitation of Bulgaria's foreign minister, Petur Mladenov.

At the talks Mr Petur mladenov and Mr Jan Martenson discussed the main issues of the international situation and the ways to consolidating peace and security in the world and to achieving progress in disarmament. Special attention was devoted to the role of the UN in this field. The two sides noted the importance of the decision of the USSR to extend the term of its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear weapon tests.

Mr Jan Martenson also met Mr Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs. They discussed some Bulgarian disarmament initiatives at the United Nations as well as issues of the cooperation between Bulgaria and the UN Disarmament Department.

GREECE'S PAPANDREOU TO VISIT 11, 12 SEP

AU031340 Sofia BTA in English 1310 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 3 (BTA) -- Mr Andreas Papandreaou, prime minister of Greece, will pay a working friendly visit to Bulgaria on September 11 and 12 at the invitation of State Council President Todor Zhivkov.

LEADERS TAKE PART IN ECONOMIC COUNCIL SESSION

AU051813 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 Sept 86

[Text] An expanded session of the Economic Council under the Council of Ministers was held today. The participants were Comrades Grisha Filipov and Andrey Lukanov, members of the council, and leaders of central departments and economic organizations, and others. The meeting was chaired by Comrade Ognyan Doynov, chairman of the Economic Council, and it examined questions relating to the smooth fulfillment of the plan, and the creation of conditions for its overfulfillment. The meeting also considered the tasks for the scientific and technological organizations to improve the structure and quality of production, as well as the preparations for the Plovdiv autumn technical fair and other matters. Appropriate decisions were adopted on the matters discussed.

LEADERS' APPEARANCES 17 AUGUST - 6 SEPTEMBER

AU062003 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its broadcasts from 17 August through 6 September notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of each broadcast given in parentheses):

Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the BCP central Committee and minister of interal affairs, attended a festive meeting held at an unidentified garrison to mark the 40th anniversary of the formation of the Border Troops. (1730 GMT 26 August)

Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, officially opened a large new department store in the town of Vratsa. (1730 GMT 5 September)

Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, officially opened new housing units in the city of Blagoevgrad. (1730 GMT 6 Sepgember)

IMPROVEMENTS MADE AT BELENE NUCLEAR POWER STATION

AU021034 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] New and highly efficient technological methods are applied in the nuclear power station near the town of Belene. In building the subreactor cushion [pod-reaktorna vuzglavnitsa] in the first power station unit, rolled concrete was used. Compared with traditional technological methods, this new method helps to provide a more solid foundation.

All technological processes are mechanized and this will permit approximately 30 percent savings of cement, as compared to the amount used under the former working methods.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY USSR PROCURATOR REKUNKOV

Received by Lenart

LD041435 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1300 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received a delegation of the USSR Procuracy today in Bratislava headed by Aleksandr Rekunkov, the procurator general. The subject of their friendly talk was the role of the public prosecutor's department in the drive for higher standards of civic life in the conditions of building an advanced socialist society, and for greater productivity and better work in the spirit of the conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress. They paid particular attention to the opportunities provided by socialist law in the process of enlivening the development of international cooperation, and to closer cooperation between both countries.

The members of the Soviet delegation were also received by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier. They briefed one another about ways of improving the work of the bodies of the procuracy and making it more effective, in the effort to consolidate socialist legality and discipline in the interests of accelerating the socioeconomic development of both fraternal countries.

The delegation of the procuracy was then received in the state rooms of Bratislava Castle by Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council. He told them about the current tasks of the supreme representative and legislative body of the Slovak SR [the Slovak National Council] in the eighth electoral term.

Meets With Kempny

LD061316 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Czech National Council, today received a delegation of the USSR Procuracy headed by Aleksandr Rekunkov, procurator general of the USSR. The two officials discussed topical questions of strengthening legality, morality, and discipline in the economic sphere and the struggle against bribery, unjustified enrichment, and all forms of economic crimes. Aleksandr Rekunkov stressed the importance of the correct role of the management system in eliminating economic crimes and the need for managers to take personal responsibility for economic results, order, and labor discipline. Josef Kempny then briefed the guests on the legislative activity of the Czech National Council and on its cooperation with organs of the Czech Prosecutor's Office.

Husak Receives Procurator General

LD051409 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1300 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] In Prague Castle today, Comrade Gustav Husak received Aleksandr Rekunkov, USSR procurator general, who is on an official visit to Czechoslovakia. In a cordial talk they discussed the important tasks and activity of the public prosecutor's department in the current conditions of building an advanced socialist society.

They particularly emphasized the role of the organs of the public prosecutor's department in protecting the socialist state, its social system, and the rights and justified interests of citizens and organizations, and on the activity of the public prosecutor's department in strengthening socialist legality in all spheres.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY POLAND'S ORZECHOWSKI

Arrives 5 Sep

LD050928 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Marian Orzechowski, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and Poland's minister of foreign affairs, arrived today on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia. He was welcomed at Pragues Ruzyne Airport by Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek, at whose invitation the visit is taking place, and other officials.

Meets With Chnoupek

LD052148 Prague CTK in English 1950 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 5 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and his Polish colleague Marian Orzechowski said today the creation of a comprehensive system of international security was one of the most important tasks of the present time.

The system should cover problems in the military, political, economic and humanitarian spheres which could be discussed in the United Nations in order to extend the material, political-legal and moral-psychological basis for its implementation.

The ministers agreed in their talks on the first day of Marian Orzechowski's visit that prime attention must be given to a comprehensive program of complete liquidation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction by the year 2000, with a ban on offensive space weapons.

The ministers appreciated thefact that the Soviet Union again extended its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions up to the end of December 1986 as an act which should be followed and a new proof of the Soviet goodwill to achieve a basic turning point in disarmament.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Marian Orzechowski agreed that favourable atmosphere would be created for the forthcoming follow-up meeting to the Helsinki conference in Vienna by successful completion of the present stage of the Stockholm Conference where some progress has been made but where it is necessary that the NATO states show political will to finally solve some partial problems.

The ministers also discussed the situation in areas of tension and conflict from the Middle East to Central America and called for their elimination in a peaceful and just way.

They agreed with satisfaction and strengthening in the political economic, cultural and other fields.

Bohuslav Chnoupek today received a high state distinction, the Komandoria with the Star of the Order for Merits for the Polish People's Republic he had been awarded by the Polish State Council in appreciation of his contribution to the development of all-round relations between Poland and Czechoslovakia and to the consolidation of unity and cooperation between states of the socialist community.

The distinction was presented to the Czechoslovak minister by Marian Orzechowski at a ceremony at the Polish Embassy.

## Orzechowski Comments on Talks

LD052356 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2100 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Czechoslovak radio correspondent's report on interview with Marian Orzechowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, in Prague on 5 September, with recorded remarks by Orzechowski in Polish fading into Czech translation]

[Text] [Orzechowski] First of all, I would like to stress the cordiality and hospitality I have encountered in your country, Czechoslovakia, during my official visit. I was received first of all by Gustav Husak, general secretary and president of the republic, which I regard as being of symbolic importance in that it underlines the friendly relations between our countries. During my talks with the highest Czechoslovak party and state officials, and with Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, we discussed the successful development of Czechoslovak-Polish relations and all-round cooperation. The political will of both sides to further raise the level of these relations was mutually voiced. During the talks, both sides pointed to the big significance of the consistant implementation of the provisions adopted at meetings held between the highest representatives of both countries. I would like to stress the need to tap the still considerable reserves in all areas of mutual relations, and to speed up the social and economic development of both Czechoslovakia and Poland following the congresses of our parties.

[Correspondent] Marian Orzechowski, Polish minister of foreign affairs, went on to stress: This calls for an intensification of our relations and new thinking. Orzechowski added that large reserves exist between both countries in the economic field, for instance in specialization and coordination in production, direct cooperation between enterprises as well as in scientific and technological cooperation. He said: We also noted that there was a need for more active coordination between our two countries in the international field for the benefit of peace, security and equal cooperation. We voiced full support for the peace program of the Soviet Union and the resolute will of both Czechoslovakia and Poland to contribute actively to its gradual implementation. Today it is no longer enough merely to talk about peace, security and cooperation, but it is necessary to act concretely, courageously and fearlessly, said Marian Orzechowski, Polish minister of foreign affairs, at the close of the interview.

## Toasts Exchanged

LD052202 Prague CTK in English 2041 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 5 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek gave a dinner in honour of his guest, Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski and said during their talks they had confirmed complete agreement of views on all questions of the present complex international situation.

"We attach primary importance to further cementing the unity of the socialist countries and systematically promoting coordination of their foreign political line within the Warsaw Treaty," Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

Appreciating the extension of the Soviet freeze on nuclear tests he added the flexibility of Soviet foreign policy again confirmed that mutually advantageous compromise is vital for constructive diplomacy.

He underlined Czechoslovakia's incessant effort for the liquidation of hotbeds of international tension by talks and condemned Washington's threats against Libya and Nicaragua. He also welcomed the non-aligned summit in Harare which will hopefully contribute to the preservation of world peace and installation of more just relations between states, to the development of broad international cooperation without any discrimination and to the support of national liberation forces in the south of Africa.

Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski noted with satisfaction that Polish-Czechoslovak cooperation has reached an unprecedented level in almost all spheres.

All common effort is aimed at limiting and gradually removing the use of force from international relations. It is the basic prerequisite for saving mankind from a general nuclear catastrophe. It is at the same time the main precondition of restructuring international relations which must be dominated by the imperative of the will for peaceful coexistence and not by force, the Polish minister stressed.

### Rohlicek Receives Orzechowski

LD052247 Prague CTK in English 1600 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 5 (CTK) -- The importance of Czechoslovak-Polish cooperation, particularly in the economic sphere, for fulfilling the tasks of economic growth in the two countries was stressed by visiting Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski and Czechoslovak deputy premier Rudolf Rohlicek here today.

During their debate, the two officials discussed ways of extending their countries' participation in promoting socialist economic integration within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA). While discussing international issues, Marian Orzechowski and Rudolf Rohlicek spoke highly of the extension of the Soviet unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests.

### Meets With Colotka

LD061629 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak Government, today in Bratislava received Marian Orzechowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister, who is in Czechoslovakia on an official friendly visit.

Comrade Peter Colotka pointed out that the recently approved long-term program of development of economic and scientific and technical cooperation between both countries up to the year 2000 creates prerequisites for further development and deepening of fraternal Czechoslovak-Polish relations.

He went on to say that at a time when the present policy of world imperialism is pushing human civilization to the brink of a nuclear precipice it is necessary once and for all to put an end to the arms race. He emphasized that Czechoslovakia and Poland fully support the peace policy of the Soviet Union, in particular the historic peace initiatives put forward this year by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev.

Holds Press Conference

LD052215 Prague CTK in English 2009 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 5 (CTK) -- At a press conference here today, Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski appreciated the course and results of his talks with top Czechoslovak Communist Party and state representatives and with his Czechoslovak colleague Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Minister Orzechowski said both sides had pointed out the great importance of consistently implementing the resolutions adopted at meetings between the top representatives of the two countries Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelski. They also pointed out the need to make use of the considerable reserves in all fields of bilateral relations for speeding up socio-economic development in Czechoslovakia and Poland after the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress and the 10th congress of the Polish United Workers Party.

This requires intensification of relations, Marian Orzechowski said, and added that there are large reserves inter alia in the economic sphere, e.g. in specialization and cooperation in production, in direct cooperation between enterprises and in scientific-technical cooperation.

The two sides had stressed the need for more active cooperation in the international sphere to the benefit of peace, security and equal cooperation. They expressed full support for the peace program of trhe USSR and their countries' determination to contribute actively towards its gradual change into the reality of the present-day world, Marian Orzechowski said.

Visit Ends; Communique Issued

LD072153 Prague CTK in English 1850 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Bratislava Sept 7 (CTK) -- Politburo member of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee and Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski ended his two-day official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek last night and left here for home.

A joint communique on the visit published in Prague today said that the two foreign ministers during their talks expressed the resolution to promote friendship and cooperation between the two countries and on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the spirit of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance whose 20th anniversary will be observed next year.

The communique stressed that promotion of friendship and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Poland corresponds with the interests of the two countries and their peoples and of the whole socialist community, and contributes towards the further strengthening of the Warsaw Treaty and deepening of cooperation in the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).

Evaluating the present international situation the two ministers stated that it remains tense and dangerous due to the policy pursued by imperialist states.

They condemned the policy from the position of strength in various parts of the world, the policy of neo-globalism, attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states and discrimination and exploitation in the sphere of economic relations. Both sides resolutely denounced attempts to throw doubts on the post-war political and territorial realities in Europe. The dangerous activity of revanchist forces, particularly in West Germany, endangers peace and and security in Europe, the communique said.

Both side expressed full support for the peace program of the Soviet Union and confirmed the resoulution of their countries to contribute towards its implementation in a close alliance with other Warsaw Treaty member states.

They called for an immediate implementation of the program of the liquidation of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear ones, in harmony with the proposal delivered by Mikhail Gorbachev on January 15, 1986. They appreciated as extremely important the decision of the Soviet Government to extend its unilateral freeze on nuclear explosions.

Marian Orzechowski and Bohuslav Chnoupek underlined the necessity of active effort to create a comprehensive system of international security. They also stressed the importance of reaching an agreement on a complete liquidation of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe.

Both sides pointed to the significance of new proposals for a substantial reduction of conventional armament and armed forces in Europe. They spoke for a successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference and expressed the hope that the Vienna follow-up meeting of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe would become a significant impulse for the development of the all-European process.

Poland appreciates the propoal submitted by the governments of Czechoslovakia and the GDR concerning the establishment of a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe whose realization would be an important step towards a complete and general liquidation of chemical weapons. At the same time it expresses readiness to join the proposed agreement provided that this zone is similarly extended in the West, the communique said.

Czechoslovkia and Poland attach great significance to the implementation of the proposal for the establishment of nuclear-free zones in Europe, the communique said and added that both sides spoke in favour of the formation of an international system of safe development of nuclear power industry and of the calling of an international conference under the aegis of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to discuss this issue.

Marian Orzechowskik and Bohuslav Chnoupek highly appreciated the growing role of the Non-Aligned Movement in the struggle for averting the war danger, liquidation of the existing hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world, for independence and establishment of a just international economic order, against imperialism, colonialism and apartheid.

The two ministers stressed that their countries will also in the future develop active cooperation in the sphere of foreign policy, and confirmed that the Warsaw Treaty is an irreplaceable instrument of the defence of socialism and a significant factor in efforts to preserve peace in Europe and the world.

The talks were held in a cordial, friendly atmosphere and confirmed full identity of views on all the discussed issues, the communique stressed.

HUSAK CONFERS HONOR ON BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV

LD052242 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, at the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, has conferred the Order of the Republic on Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, on his 75th birthday in recognition of his special services to the socialist construction of the Bulgarian People's Republic and the promotion of Czechoslovak-Bulgarian Cooperation.

Comrade Gustav Husak has sent a congratulatory letter to Comrade Todor Zhivkov on his 75th birthday. He paid high trubute to Comrade Zhivkov's many years of meritorious activity in the highest party and state posts of the Bulgarian People's Republic. The persistent endeavors he has made in the joint struggle for the preservation of peace and averting nuclear war has brought him high international recognition and authority. In the letter, Husak assessed with satisfaction the level and intensity of fraternal ties between Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, between the communist parties and the people of both countries in all areas of political, economic, cultural, and social life. He singled out Comrade Zhivkov's great personal contribution to the development of Czechoslovak-Bulgarian friendship and cooperation. Comrade Gustav Husak also sincerely congratulated Comrade Zhivkov on received the Order of the Republic and wished him good health and many further successes in the years to come in his work for the good of the Bulgarian people and in the interests of the cause of socialism, peace, and progress in the world.

BRIEFS

PROGRESS ON GAS PIPELINE -- According to an inter governmental agreement, Czechoslovakia will build, out of the total of 5,100 km of Progress gas pipeline, 365 km in the direction away from the Czechoslovak border. Two compressor stations will also be built. The entire gas pipeline is to be completed in the first half of 1988. The agreed participation of Czechoslovakia in the building of gas capacities in the USSR, however, is broader than that, the documents to date specify it will last until year 1991. [Summary] [Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 2 Sep 86 LD]

DPRK NUCLEAR DELEGATION VISITS -- A delegation of the DPRK State Committee for Atomic Energy led by its chariman, (Choe Sa-kim), left Prague today. During their working visit to Czechoslovakia, the Korean guests visited the Nuclear Research Institute in Rez, the nuclear power station at Dukovany, the ZES (Power Engineering) plant of the Skoda regional enterprise in Plzen, and the Tesla Nuclear Technology Instruments Research Institute (VUPJT) at Premysleni. During the visit they discussed matters of the development of bilatteral cooperation between both bodies in training specialists from the DPRK for the peaceful use of nuclear energy. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 3 Sep 86 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LEIPZIG TRADE FAIR

Honecker Speech at USSR Pavilion

AU031420 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Sep 86 p 6

["Speech by Erich Honecker" on the occasion of visiting the USSR pavilion at the Leipzig Fair on 31 August]

[Text] Dear Comrade Kolesnikov, dear Comrade Kochemasov, dear friends and comrades:

I very cordially welcome you to Leipzig, the international fair metropolis. At the same time, I would like to thank you for the friendly reception you gave me and the delegation of the GDR party and state leadership in the collective exhibition of the USSR.

Convincing Proof of the Transition to the Course of Intensification

Our visit to the Soviet pavilion is one of the good traditions that have emerged from our close cooperation, common interests, and friendship. We visit the USSR's collective exhibition of achievements with particular interest. It forms us about the results and projects which demonstrate the accelerated transition of the Soviet economy to the course of intensification. This is convincingly shown by numerous exhibits with a top scientific-technological standard, in particular in the area of consumer goods industry, which also includes toys for children.

The high level of science, technology, and culture, the great abilities of scientists, engineers, skilled workers, kolkhoz peasants, and lay artists of the USSR are also reflected in the contribution made to your pavilion by the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic. All this is characterized by the efforts to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Party Congress. We wish you -- from all our heart -- further sucess on this path.

Dear Soviet comrades and friends, here, in this place, I would like to express once more our full agreement with the proposals of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for freeing the world from nuclear weapons by the year 2000. It is entirely in this spirit that, as is well known, the Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact states seized on significant initiatives toward disarmament.

Latest Disarmament Proposals Meet With a Wide Echo

The latest proposals from Mikhail Gorbachev -- the extension of the nuclear test moratorium by the Soviet Union -- have met with a strong response from us and from the entire international public. In fact, this halt -- if the United States also carries it out -- is designed to introduce a change toward disarmament.

We think that no politician on this earth has the right to disappoint the hopes of mankind for securing peace, rather, each one should see it as his duty to act with realism and reason, and to make his contribution toward this. The GDR will always be found at the side of those to who the preservation of peace and the avoidence of a nuclear inferno are the most important concerns. It will do everything in order to bring about an improvement of the international situation.

Political Dialogue Both Indispensible and Effective

Political dialogue proves to be an equally indispensable and effective instrument to solve questions that are outstanding in international relations. Therefore we will go on using it. At the same time, the GDR has made efforts to expand trade and economic relations as a factor in maintaining and strengthening peaceful relations among nations.

The policy to safeguard peace motivates our country's people to achieve the highest performances in strengthening the GDR. The decisions of the 11th SED Congress show the way for this. Their purposeful implementation in all areas of societal life is the focus of active and creative work.

Particularly here, at this Leipzig Autumn Fair, one can feel this. Key technologies and their economically effective application characterize more and more the exhibits of the GDR's combines and enterprises. This leads to good product quality, to highly productive manufacturing processes, and results in speedily increasing service value for the user. During the course of this morning we had various meetings with representatives of companies from socialist and non-socialist countries. In all these talks the importance of the Leipzig Autumn Fair for the further development of world trade was stressed. At the same time, it was pointed out that this is a contribution to safeguarding peace. They are all impressed by the proportion of products with which our combines are maintaining international top achievements, with which they stand in the front ranks of science and technology. All this has increased.

New Quality in Cooperation

The GDR's economic efficiency is developing in line with the demanding standards set by the 11th SED Congress. The fact that science and production have joined in a firm alliance in the interest of high economic and social results is increasingly paying off. The strong agreement between the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and of the 11th SED Congress is clearly reflected here. In the GDR this process is taking place on the basis of the socialist planned economy with its backbone, the combines. Top efficiency and most modern scientific-technological standards -- these are the criteria that increasingly determine the new quality which is emerging in the cooperation between the GDR and the USSR, we have agreed with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. We can already be proud of the things we have achieved in this process in the interest of our two countries. We are convinced that new solutions which strengthen the potential and the efficiency of the USSR and the GDR can be realized with technical knowledge and imagination. This is the path, dear comrades and friends, that we want to follow in economic cooperation with the socialist cuntries in general, in line with the CEMA comprehensive program. Enormous possibilities are opening up here.

Trade Contacts Are Expanded in the Tested Ways

At the same time, trade and economic relations are being expanded on a wide international scale in tested ways, as is clearly shown at this Leipzig Autumn Fair, in which exhibitors and visitors from more than 100 countries are participating. International trade is an inseparable part of our world today. Nobody will be able to prevent its expansion in the spirit of peaceful cooperation among the peoples. We want to continue to make our contribution so that trade will develop for mutual benefits in the spirit of fruitful cooperation.

Dear Soviet friends and comrades: I wish you successful days in Leipzig. Let us drink to:

-- the glorious CPSU, its Central Committee, and its general secretary, our friend Mikhail Gorbachev;

-- to the unshakable friendship between our parties, states, and peoples;

-- to the preservation and safeguarding of world peace.

## Beil Meets USSR, CSSR Ministers

AU051319 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Gerhard Beil, GDR minister for foreign trade, conducted a friendly talk with Vsevolod Vorontsov, USSR deputy minister for foreign trade, on the exchange of goods and mutual payments in 1987. The partners in the talk agreed that the fundamental agreements concluded between the general secretaries of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker, and of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, on the universal deepening of economic and scientific-technological cooperation are being successfully implemented.

Gerhard Beil also received Alois Hloch, CSSR deputy minister for foreign trade. The partners agreed that stable foreign trade relations continued to dynamically develop in 1986 and that the GDR and CSSR foreign trade and industrial enterprises are making all necessary efforts regarding deliveries in accordance with the agreements. Thus a contribution is being made to implementing the long-term agreement on the goods exchange for the 1986-90 period. This is in line with the basic agreements between SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker and CPCZ General Secretary Gustav Husak on shaping the fraternal relations between the two states.

Gerhard Beil and Alois Hloch discussed measures on preparing the goods exchange in 1987.

## USSR Envoy Hosts Dinner

LD060909 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1650 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 5 Sep (ADN) -- The responsible action of the Soviet Union toward the fate of mankind, its advocacy for preventing a nuclear catastrophe in word and deed, is being met in the GDR with a very positive response. This was emphasized by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, in Berlin on Friday during a dinner given by Vyacheslav Kochemsavoc, USSR ambassador to the GDR, in honor of the Soviet Government delegation at the Leipzig Fair.

The visit by the delegation headed by Vladislav Kolesnikov, minister of electronics industry, has helped to further deepen the truly fraternal and close cooperation between the GDR and USSR. This corresponds to the agreements concluded between Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbavchev. We are firmly resolved to do everything, Mittag said, to fulfill them in the spirit of greatest efficiency.

During this 5-year period, trade between the GDR and USSR is to reach R82 billion, Mittag said. Development has shown that the decisive growth in efficiency in the cooperation between the two countries was a result of the comprehensive development and application of key technologies. This was especially true of microelectronics, modern computer technology, biotechnology, the use of modern materials and technological processes.

This is a decisive source for the new qua'ity of cooperation. We shall thus proceed successfully on the path of the objectives as marked out in the complex program, the speaker said.

In his remarks Ambassador Kochemasov stressed the significance of the Leipzig fair, which had once again done justice to her role in peaceful world trade, especially toward the deepening of bilateral relations. The cooperation now has to be raised to a qualitatively higher level on the basis of the two parties' programs. He expressed his appreciation of the success achieved in the GDR, the spirit and dynamism in industry, science and technology as well as in public life.

REPORTAGE ON STOPH VISIT TO FINLAND FOR FUNERAL

Vayrynen Greets Stoph

LD062309 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1720 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Helsinki, 6 Sep (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, deputy chairman of the State Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, arrived in the Finnish capital on Saturday. He will take part in the funeral of the deceased former president of the Republic of Finland, Dr Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, which is taking place tomorrow in the cathedral in Senate Square in the Finnish capital.

On his arrival at Vantaa airport near Helsinki, Prime Minister Stoph and his entourage were given a cordial welcome. On behalf of the Finnish Government, Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen greeted the guests and expressed thanks for the great sympathy of the GDR and the leading representatives on the death of Urho Kekkonen. Willi Stoph is accompanied by Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier.

Lays Wreath at Kekkonen Coffin

LD070933 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0839 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Helsinki 7 Sep (ADN) -- The GDR delegation to the funeral of Finnish statesman Dr Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, led by Prime Minister and State Council Deputy Chairman Willi Stoph, laid a wreath at the coffin of the deceased in Helsinki cathedral on Sunday morning. The wreath's ribbon carries the inscription: "To the Great Statesman and Good Friend of Dr Urho Kaleva Kekkonen in Honor and Remembrance. Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee General Secretary and GDR State Council Chairman." The delegation, which also includes Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier and the GDR's charge d'affaires in the Republic of Finland, Ludwig Schirrwagen, honored the former Finnish president with a minute of silence. [passage omitted]

Meets With Koivisto

LD072122 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1905 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Helsinki, 7 Sep 9 (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, deputy chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who is in Helsinki for the funeral ceremony for the deceased former Finnish state president, Dr Urho Kekkonen, had a talk with the president of Finland, Dr Mauno Koivisto, on Sunday.

Willi Stoph conveyed the deeply felt condolences of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and the deep sympathy of the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR. He paid tribute to Urho Kekkonen as an outstanding statesman who used all his strength for safeguarding peace and disarmament and for the success of the CSCE and, thus, for the peaceful future of his people as well. Willi Stoph emphasized the great personal contribution of the deceased for the development of friendly relations between the GDR and Finland.

The interlocutors assessed the development of bilateral relations between the GDR and Finland as an example of mutually advantageous cooperation and of the vitality of peaceful coexistence. An important contribution was thus being made to the maintenance of peace at the same time.

HONECKER GREETS BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV ON BIRTHDAY

LD062252 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Erich Honecker conveyed a greetings address to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and State Council chairman, on the occasion of his 75th birthday. It pays tribute to the great personal contribution by Zhivkov to deepening the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the socialist states as well as to safeguarding peace. The proven work of Todor Zhivkov in the highest party and state functions made Bulgaria a respected country in Europe and in the world. Erich Honecker expresses the conviction that the close and fruitful cooperation between both countries will continue to develop successfully. At the suggestion of the Politburo and the Presidium of the Council of Ministers, Todor Zhivkov was awarded the Karl Marx Order.

KESSLER RECEIVES SYRIAN NAVAL OFFICIAL

LD041031 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0934 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 4 Sep (ADN) -- Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister for national defense, today received a delegation of the Syrian Armed Forces led by Admiral Mustafa Tayyar, chief of Naval Operations of the Syrian Arab Republic. The delegations will visit troop units and teaching institutions of the People's Navy during the next few days.

Army General Kessler and Admiral Tayyar described the delegation's visit to the GDR as very useful for the further deepening of the friendly relations between the two states and armies.

HONECKER RECEIVES NEW IRAQI AMBASSADOR

LD061515 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, today received the Iraqi ambassador, Riyadh Ali Sabic al-'Azzawi, to accept his credentials. Both politicians stressed their countries' interest in continuing the long-standing and proven cooperation to mutual advantage. Erich Honecker spoke in favor of the soonest possible end to the military conflict between Iraq and Iran. The conflict should be solved by peaceful political means.

## POLISH PRIME MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

### Economic Document Signed

LD051105 Budapest MTI in English 0925 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 5 (MTI) -- The Friday programme of Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner, currently on an official friendly visit in Budapest, began with closing plenary talks. The negotiating groups, headed by prime ministers Gyorgy Lazar of Hungary and Zbigniew Messner of Poland, assessed the outcome of negotiations and repeated their intention to further develop successful relations in all fields of cooperation in keeping with Mutual interests. At Friday's plenary talks in Budapest, prime ministers Gyorgy Lazar of Hungary and Zbigniew Messner of Poland commissioned the Hungarian-Polish commission on economic, technical and scientific cooperation and other bodies to work out an operational schedule on the accomplishment of the tasks envisaged. Following the talks, deputy prime ministers Jozsef Marjai and Jozef Koziol, co-chairmen of the Hungarian-Polish commission on economic, technical and scientific cooperation, signed a document including the order of implementation of the economic chapters of the two countries' complex programme in the presence of Gyorgy Lazar and Zbigniew Messner, heads of the two negotiating groups.

### Kadar Meets With Messner

LD051108 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar has received Zibigniew Messner, premier of the Polish People's Republic, who is in our country on an official, friendly visit. They exchanged opinions on the tasks of socialist-building that were on the agenda, on the development of the multilateral relations between the two countries, and on new possibilities for developing cooperation. Reviewing the international situation, they praised the efforts of the socialist countries in the interests of strengthening peace, disarmament, and international cooperation. Premier Gyorgy Lazar attended the meeting. Lazar earlier held a concluding discussion with Zbigniew Messner, the premiers charged the Hungarian-Polish economic and technical-scientific cooperation committee as well as other organs with working out a plan of measures to implement the tasks now defined. Jozsef Marjai and Jozef Koziol, deputy premiers and cochairmen of the cooperation committee, signed a document on the order of implementation of the economic sections of the complex program between the two countries.

### Joint Communique on Visit

LD052026 Budapest MTI in English 1835 GMT 5 Sep 86

["Joint Communique on Messner's Visit" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, September 5 (MTI) -- Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, paid an official friendship visit to the Hungarian People's Republic on September 4-5 on the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Hungary. Zbigniew Messner met Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

The joint communique issued on the visit points out that the prime minister stated with satisfaction that Hungarian-Polish cooperation was developing with success in the spirit of traditional friendship, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in compliance with reciprocal interests, in all fields of life. The parties took a stand for the comprehensive development of relations.

It was emphasized that the regular meetings between Janos Kadar and Wojciech Jaruzelski are of decisive importance from the aspect of strengthening friendly ties between the two peoples and cooperation between the two countries.

Gyorgy Lazar and Zbigniew Messner assessed economic cooperation and its prospects as favourable. Bilateral trade turnover increased from 658 million roubles in 1981 to 1,087 roubles by 1985.

On the basis of plan coordination for 1986-1990 the parties signed a long-term commercial agreement. In the current five-year plan period the value of exchange deliveries is to account for 6,300 million roubles, 31 per cent more than in the previous five-year period.

Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai and Jozef Koziol signed an operative schedule for the implementation of the economic chapters of the complex programme of developing relations. The joint plan includes long-term tasks in mining, energetics, the development of new materials and components, road vehicle industry, electronics and automatization, the pharmaceutical industry, the production of plant protectives and synthetics, and biotechnology.

Both sides attribute utmost importance to cooperation in technical and scientifc development, specialization and production. The need to introduce more advanced forms of technical and scientific cooperation and of more intensive exchange of technologies was emphasized.

The parties extended several arrangements and agreements in force and decided to expand their scope. They emphasized the significance of achievements in the vehicle industry, electronics, machine engineering and the chemical industry. The parties held it expedient to raise the efficiency of economic cooperation, particularly through the foundation of joint ventures and direct contacts between economic organizations.

The prime ministers held it important to prepare within a short time an inter-governmental agreement on the principles of the joint work of companies and organizations, and direct cooperation between Hungarian and Polish companies, research and designing institutes and other organizations.

The prime ministers stated with concern that the international situation is still marked by dangers and tension as a consequence of the endeavours of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, mainly in the United States, to gain military superiority over the Warsaw Treaty member states and step up the arms race.

They firmly reiterated that they would make every effort to achieve a favourable turn in the international situation, eliminate the arms race on earth and prevent its extension to outer space, avert the danger of a nuclear war, and promote genuine disarmament.

They again assured of their support the programme put forward by the Soviet Union in January 1986 for the full abolition of nuclear and chemical weapons by the year 2000. They emphasized the timeliness of the highly important proposals made by the Warsaw Treaty member states at the June session of the Political Consultative Committee for considerable reduction in European armed forces and conventional armament.

The parties hold the opinion that it would be a decisive step towards halting the nuclear arms race in the United States, following the example of the Soviet Union, also ceased thermonuclear tests.

Gyorgy Lazar and Zbigniew Messner emphasized that unconditional respect for the unviolability of territorial-political realities that had emerged as a consequence of the Second World War and post-war development is a fundamental condition of creating an atmosphere of confidence and constructive cooperation and the protection of peace in Europe. In this aspect they condemned the dangerous activity of the known revanchist forces.

In the interest of strengthening the positive processes of international life the parties strive for the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armament in central Europe and the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament to yield results as soon as possible. The two prime ministers reconfirmed the deep interest of their states that the process of security and confidence in Europe should gain further ground. The representatives of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Polish People's Republic will act at the Vienna meeting of the conference of security and cooperation in Europe in this spirit.

The parties took a stand for the settlement through political means of conflicts and hotbeds of tension in the Middle East, Central America and other parts of the world. Such a settlement would make a considerable contribution to improving the international atmosphere.

The cordial and friendly talks were marked by full identity of views and mutual understanding. The talks contributed to the strengthening of comprehensive cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Polish People's Republic, and the strengthening of friendship between the two peoples.

Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, invited Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, to Poland. Gyorgy Lazar accepted the invitation with thanks.

## Messner Departs

LD060743 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Shortly before our broadcast Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, left Hungary. [passage ommitted]

Prior to his departure, Zbigniew Messner gave a statement to the press. He said he was completely satisfied and expressed his thanks for the good working atmosphere. Speaking about economic issues, he highlighted that the idea of setting up joint enterprises was raised. But this can only be brought into existence if the guarantee can be made that such enterprises, even on an international scale, will work effectively. On the other hand, there are big possibilities for the development of scientific-technological cooperation. In the future, for example, the relations of higher educational organizations will be strengthened. Polish agricultural university students will carry out production practice in Hungary. This will have professional as well as political advantages, for they will be able to see agricutural work of a high standard and will be able to convince themselves about the superiority of collective farming over private farming, said the Polish prime minister in his statement.

LOSONCZI LEADS DELEGATION TO KEKKONEN RITES

LD061453 Budapest MTI in English 1427 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 6 (MTI) -- Headed by Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council and member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, a delegation left for Helsinki on Saturday to represent the Hungarian People's republic at the Sunday funeral of Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, former president of the Republic of Finland.

The delegation includes Laszlo Kovacs, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Arpad Hargita, Hungarian ambassador to Helsinki.

GENERAL SECRETARY OF WFTU MEETS OFFICIALS

Kadar Receives Zakaria

LD061311 Budapest MTI in English 1535 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 5 (MTI) -- On Friday Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, met Ibrahim Zakaria, general secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), currently paying a working visit to Hungary on the invitation of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions.

Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the HSWP, also met Ibrahim Zakaria. In the course of the cordial talks the parties discussed current international issues and tasks of the trade union world movement. Present at the meeting was Sandor Gaspar, member of the HSWP Political Committee, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions and elected president of WFTU.

Efforts for World Congress

LD052304 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 5 (MTI) -- The Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (CCTU) held a session on Friday. The session was also addressed by General Secretary Ibrahim Zakaria of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU).

The session discussed a report by CCTU President Sandor Gaspar on the international activity of Hungarian trade unions and preparations for the 11th trade union congress.

The report states that over recent years the Hungarian trade unions have developed cooperation with the partner organizations of the socialist countries, and the class-struggle minded and progressive trade unions of the capitalist and developing world.

The report also states that representatives of the Hungarian trade unions as members of the committee responsible for the wording of the main document of the 11th world trade union congress commented on the draft and conveyed proposals to the WFTU secretariat. The Hungarian trade unions promote the strengthening of the world federation and its better adaption to changed conditions.

Outlining the work and aims of WFTU, Ibrahim Zakaria stated that over recent years the world federation has established new ties that have increased its influence and prestige. It set the aim that the forthcoming congress be attended by the greatest possible number of organizations which should express and co-ordinate their opinions on fundamental issues such as the preservation of peace, disarmament, economic crisis and unemployment, and the protection of union rights.

The session unanimously approved the composition of the Hungarian delegation participating in the world trade union congress. The delegation will be headed by Sandor Gaspar. CCTU Secretary Sandor Nagy pointed out that it required great efforts to improve the economic situation and that some unfavourable measures that have been unavoidable have been understood by the majority of workers. As the measures taken by the government this year were based on a realistic assessment of the situation, the unions supported the steps aimed at promoting convertible exports and raising efficiency, and did not oppose the measures that limited, if required, the outflow of earnings to establish a balance of performance and wages. They also approved and hold important the new processes of economic rehabilitation combined with the protection of the fundamental rights of employees for which appropriate guarantees were established.

CONSTRUCTION MINISTER RETURNS FROM PARIS

LD061417 Budapest MTI in English 1833 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 5 (Mti) -- Laszlo Somogyi, Hungarian minister of construction and town planning, who opened the "Glimpse on Hungary" Exhibition on the first floor of the Eiffel Tower in Paris, returned to Budapest on Friday. The minister held talks with Pierre Mehaignerie, French minister of regional planning, housing and transport.

POLITBURO'S HAMORI VISITS MANUFACTURING FACILITIES

LD061057 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Csabe Hamori has spent the day in Pest County. The member of the party's Politburo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth League, first visited Szigetszentmiklos; he then called on the Duna producers' cooperative. He also inspected the Csepel car factory and held a meeting of activists on political, economic and cultural issues

MINISTER EXPLAINS INTERNAL, PRIVATE TRADE CHANGES

LD052305 Budapest MTI in English 1928 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 4 (MTI) -- Minister of Internal Trade Zoltan Juhar held a press conference on the amendment of the law on internal trade and the law decree on private trade on Thursday. Giving the grounds for amendment Zoltan Juhar said that since 1978 several new forms of operation have been introduced in trade and changes effected in the regulation of company work, and new method and means have gained ground in tourism. Under the amendment which is to take effect on October 1, 1986 it will be the priority aims of internal trade to guarantee a supply that complies with demand, and expand commercial, catering and tourist services, as against the previous priority of distribution. Several administrative restrictions will be removed, such as the application for companies to engage in wholesale trade. The amended law decree declares trade will also be an important supplement of state-controlled and cooperative trade in the long term. It significantly facilitates private traders that people can now act as private traders and private artisans sumultaneously. The amendment also includes some restrictions such as the necessity for small private traders to obtain a trader's certificate on the basis of qualification. Certificates will be withdrawn if traders do not personally work in their shop. Local councils will be entitled to order private traders to sell milk and bread, and have a greater say in determining the opening hours and the date of summer holidays. The amendment strictly declares that shops must have a Hungarian name exactly determining their specialization. Exceptions to the rule will include the regions with national minorities where bilingual insciptions will be allowed, and the tourist centres where international names may also be used, the minister said.

JARUZELSKI GREETS BCP'S ZHIVKOV ON BIRTHDAY

LD072350 Warsaw PAP in English 1528 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 7 -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, on behalf of the PUWP CC, Council of State and his own, has sent a message to General Secretary of the CC Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council Todor Zhivkov in connection with his 75th birthday.

The message contains wishes of further fruitful work for the good and prosperity of the socialist Bulgaria and also of personal success for the Bulgarian leader.

In the message, Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed Todor Zhivokov's special personal commitment to many-sided development of friendship and cooperation relations linking the PUWP and BCP, both countries and nations. "We are convinced that the relations will continue to strengthen and develop with benefit to Poland and Bulgaria and the whole socialist community" wrote Wojciech Jaruzelski.

ORZECHOWSKI, OTHERS ATTEND KEKKONEN FUNERAL

LD072353 Warsaw PAP in English 1919 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Helsinki, Sept 7 -- Urho K. Kekkonen, outstanding statesman and president of Finland in the years 1956-81, was buried today.

Poland was represented at the funeral by Vice-President of the Council of State Tadeusz Mlynczak, Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski and Poland's Ambassador in Helsinki Henryk Burczyk.

LEADERS GREET SRV OFFICIALS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU051256 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Sep 86 pp 1, 7

[Greetings from W. Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary and State Council chairman, and Premier Z. Messner to Vietnamese counterparts on SRV national day]

[Text] To Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] and chairman of the State Council of the SRV, and Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV, in Hanoi:

Dear Comrade: On the occasion of SRV national day, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the Polish people, and on our own behalf we send our cordial congratulations and best wishes to you, the CPV, the State Council, the Council of Ministers of the SRV, and the fraternal Vietnamese people.

The victory of the August revolution 41 years ago turned a new page in Vietnam's history. Under the leadership of the CPV headed by the great Ho Chi Minh, and in close alliance with the socialist countries, your heroic people won a number of memorable victories, threw off the yoke of colonial dependence, victoriously repulsed imperialist aggression, and brought about the unification of their homeland.

Socialist Vietnam enjoys the true authority in the international arena, and its constructive foreign initiatives continue crucially to help strengthen peace and promote stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

Our people view the Vietnamese people, their struggles, and their achievements in rebuilding and comprehensively developing their country, in line with the CPV's directives, with profound respect. Your development expresses your fine country's determination to construct socialist society and to strengthen its defense and independence.

We wish to express our profound conviction that the traditional fraternal friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples will continue to gain strength and develop in line with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalism for the benefit of our countries and the entire socialist community.

Dear Comrades, please accept our most sincere wishes for further achievements in constructing socialist Vietnam and in consolidating peace in Southeast Asia.

Signed: Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary and chairman of the PPR State Council; Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers.

MACHINE INDUSTRY RESULTS 'UNSATISFACTORY'

LD052141 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] The leadership of the Central Control and Audit Commission chaired by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak has conducted a talk with Janusz Maciejewicz, Minister of Metallurgy and Machine Industry; and Kazimierz Furmanczyk, first secretary of the PZPR enterprise committee at the Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Industry.

While evaluating the results achieved by the minister in 1985 and the first 7 months of this year, it was noted that the quantity is good; however, the variety and implementation of tasks is unsatisfactory. In particular, there is a lack of visible improvement in the quality of production.

In numerous explanations and answers, Janusz Maciejewsicz and Kazimierz Furmanczyk explained the factors affecting the work of the ministry and presented plans for the implementation of tasks defined in the 10th congress documents.

It was pointed out to the minister that enterprise management was needed, the competence [words indistinct], more activity to improve quality of production including the growth of production for exports and execution of efficient work at the ministry.

ZNAKI CZASU REJECTS MARXIST EDUCATION, UPBRINGING

AU031458 Paris ZNAKI CZASU in Polish No 2/1986 pp 177-182

[Piotr Wierzbicki article: "What Should the School Be?"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The October 1985 issue of NOWA SZKOLA, a periodical of the Ministry of Education and Upbringing, contains the following directives to be followed in general education lycees in the 1986-1987 school year:

"The socialist character of the school as an institution that educates and trains students is most fully expressed in the dialectical treatment of natural and social reality and in a class analysis and evaluation of the phenomena and processes of community life." (page 381)

"The process of education and upbringing should be inspired by the permanent values of Marxist ideology and by its practical implementation in Poland." (page 381)

"General education lycees should enable students to acquire a high intellectual culture and extensive modern knowledge about nature, society, civiliazation, and culture as the foundation of the scientific view of the world and of the ideological orientation toward life; about the theory of scientific socialism; about problems of the struggle for socialism; and about the virtues of socialist ideology and the Marxist view of the world as the platform on which to choose one's own orientation and direction of practical social commitment." (pages 382-383)

"General education lycees should foster one's conviction of the high virtues of the socialist system of values as the aims of individuals and communities and as criteria for evaluating the aspirations of individuals and communities." (page 383)

"General education lycee graduates should acquire a scientific view of the world in line with their personal commitment to intellectual, emotional, and social development." (page 384)

"A new subject called religious knowledge will help to expand one's general knowledge of man and society and to raise one's humanist culture and education. This new subject will furnish young people with scientific knowledge about the laws and development of religion as a social and historical phenomenon and about religion's function in the life of individuals and communities." (page 390)

These quotations show that the educational authorities want to ensure that one of the school's main tasks is to teach students the principles of dialectical and historical materialism and the Marxist view of the world called "the scientific view of the world." [passage omitted] Today no one can seriously assert that Marxist-Leninist thinkers are the most brilliant exponents of the materialistic stream of philosophy. Marxism-Leninism is wrong about the superiority of the socialized economy over the free-market economy. It is obsolete with regard to natural philosophy because it bases itself on 19th century ideas about the universe. It is in conflict with the general moral standards of European culture, because it is a doctrine of class hatred and of violence (worldwide revolution). "The scientific view of the world" in the Marxist-Leninist edition is very far from being scientific. [passage omitted]

The directive that a lycee student should "acquire a scientific view of the world" means that those teachers who refuse to instill such a view into students because they are Christians or because they doubt its scienteific character are not fit to be teachers. However, the PPR Constitution states that in Poland no one can be discriminated against on account of religious convictions. [passage omitted]

For students themselves this directive means that those of them who acquire "the scientific view of the world" will fulfill the school's demands and will be regarded as good students, but those who fail to acquire that view will disappoint the school and will be regarded as bad students. [passage omitted] Rewarding students for adhering to the view of the world that is in conflict with their religious or philosophic convictions and punishing students for refusing to adhere to the doctrines that are in conflict with their faith and view of the world are forms of discrimination forbidden by the PPR Constitution. [passage omitted]

The school is to instill Marxist views into students.... Well, someone may ask, why all this rumpus when the church instills into students the religious view of the world during religious instruction. [paragraph continues]

The point is that there is a crucial difference between the function of the church and the function of the school: Religious instruction is voluntary and students may skip it, may be bad in learning it, and may even rebel against it without any consequences for their personal careers. On the other hand, one must attend school, which is a monopoly of the state, and one must obey its requirements in order to avoid the risk of losing opportunities for education and participation in public life. [passge omitted]

A new subject -- religious knowledge -- is to be introduced into lycees. This subject taught by representatives of individual religions and presented from the position of structural anthropology may be a fascinating scientific discipline, but presented from the position of the "scientific view of the world" as something that does not search for the truth because it already knows it and as something that is designed as a psychological foundation of the struggle against religion may beomce only a permanent festering source of conflicts that harass the school. [passage omitted]

GLEMP SPEAKS AGAINST NEW RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

AU051202 Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish No 35 31 Aug 86 pp 1, 4

[Sermon delivered by Jozef Cardinal Glemp, primate of Poland, at the 15 August Jasna Gora rites in honor of Our Lady]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] This summer I had some joyous experiences when I went to visit various groups of young people who were learning, during summer vacation, how to practice their faith. We can say that this year no one has tried to interfere with these groups and that the authorities have been tolerant not only toward them, but also toward other religious groups, including the Jehovah's Witnesses, who -- although not reguistered as a religious organization -- have no difficulty in using sports stadiums for their rites. For example, not so long ago they were permiatted to use the Gwardia stadium in Warsaw for such rites.

During the rock music festival in Jarocin, anarchist, subversive, and blasphemous ensembles made their appearance side by side with cultural ensembles. All this took place in an industrous township in Wielkopolska region, where people could fall asleep only around 0300 when the terrible noise subsided, but had to get up at 0600 to go to work. When you see all this happen in Poland you ask yourself: Is this liberalization or just another step toward ideological friction? [passage omitted]

The faithful, who follow the precepts of reason, are very careful to ensure that their religious rights are not violated and that no one tries to uproot religion from their hearts because faith is a most unusual value, one that makes possible a fuller communion with God. Efforts to justify and defend one's faith are especally meaningful now when a new subject is to be introduced into schools -- the subject of religious knowledge. This subject continues to cause concern for several reasons. It is useless to tell us that this new religious instruction is not atheization and that it is supposed to expand one's intellectual horizon and to teach one humanism, tolerance, and respect for different convictions. We listen to these fine words in the same way as Red Riding Hood listened to the wolf, and want to ask the following questions:

Is religious knowledge really such a necessary school subject when neither textbooks nor instructors are available for it?

Is it really necessary to add yet another subject to the curricula, which are already overburdened?

Will not honest instruction in national culture consisting of the rich humanism of Polish literture and of the rich history of Poland and the world be able to create a cultural Pole who has respect for other faiths and beliefs?

We could pose more questions, especially since this sudden solicitude for humanism, to be acquired precisely through knowledge of many religious faiths, is a very surprising event in the system of official Marxism. We must bear in mind at this point that Marxist knowledge is at issue, and not any scientific knowledge. Scientific knowledge of religious phenomena and Marxist knowledge of them are two different things.

The theory that religion is moribund occupies a key position in Marxist religious science. This theory proclaims that religious faiths continue to die out as social and economic conditions develop and that this process should be accelerated. In the postwar period we have already experienced a period of such acceleration, when bishops and priests were thrown into prisons, when fake trials were held, when all church construction was halted, when the true church press was gagged, and so on and so forth. This whole period wrought unspeakable havoc not only among believers, but among the entire nation as well. Was anyone punished for this crime? What is the present evaluation of that period? Well, the evaluation is that the process of making religion die out was accelerated a little too strongly. You could just as well say that a cup of tea was sweetened by one spoonful of sugar too many. Polish theoreticians of religious knowledge lightheartedly call this period of terrible wrongs, of trampled human dignity, and of attempts to wreck the Church's unity with the people "an excessive acceleration of the process through which religion dies out." These very same people are now busy drawing up religious knowledge curricula, which are supposed to train young Poles in culture and in openness to humanist values.

We declare that our Church, which is steeped in the Second Vatican Council's teachings about the issues agitating the world, has never fostered and does not foster fanaticism, intolerance, triumphalism, and disregard for other poeople's attitudes. All those who have embraced the Church, which teaches love, are perfectly well aware of this. Nevertheless, the Church will defend the faith and one's right to believe. If religious knowledge as programmed in Poland does not amount to atheization or to a direct attack on God, then it certainly amounts to an intention to hamstring religious attitudes, which are man's road to God.

Dear brothers and sisters, my remarks are not tragic. Religion is not dying. On the contrary, faith that continues to brave adversities becomes more mature, more conscious, and more effective in relying on God. Faith is God's gift. [passage omitted]

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS OF WORKING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Ceausescu Reelection Speech

AU051045 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 5 September session of the Third Working People's Congress in Bucharest -- recorded]

[Text] [Cheers, chants] Esteemed comrades: I would like to thank all participants in this congress, the working people, and the entire nation for their trust in reelecting me as chairman of the National Council of Working People, this high democratic forum, which, together with other bodies of our society, is designed to pool the efforts of our entire nation to unswervingly implement the 13th RCP Congress decisions and the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and promoting our progress toward communism. I assure you that I will do all I can to ensure -- together with the National Council and other bodies of our socialist democracy -- the unflinching implementation of all decisions and socioeconomic development programs in our fatherland.

I stress that we must all become involved and show a spirit of greater exactingness and responsibility in all fields of activity. We have far-reaching programs; however, their implementation requires intensive activity in all fields. Now, on my reelection as chairman of the National Council, I repeat that we need discipline, order, responsibility, and a revolutionary and communist self-denying spirit from all party-state cadres and all working people; we need a spirit of revolutionary self-denial from the entire nation. Socialism, communism, the elevation of our fatherland to a pinnacle of progress and civilization, and ensuring Romania's bright future can only be attained through work and the unity of the entire nation, thus demonstrating the strength of a people who are master of their destiny and who are consciously and freely fashioning their golden future, communism. [prolonged cheers, chants]

I again thank you and the entire nation, and I wish full success to all our people, so that we can ensure, in full unity, the further progress of our fatherland and its free and independent future. [cheers, chants]

5 Sep Proceedings

AU051700 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1555 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/9/86 -- After the solemn moment in which Nicolae Ceausescu was reelected chairman of the National Working People's Council, the congress continued its proceedings with debates on the items included in the agenda. In the afternoon the proceedings were held in the eight commissions as well as within the Eighth Congress of Goods Production, Purchase and Sale Cooperatives and Seventh Congress of Handicraft Cooperatives.

The proceedings continue.

## Arms Reduction Resolution

AU061401 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1027 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES -- The resolution on the five-per cent reduction of arms, troops and military expenses and the calling of a referendum, endorsed by the Third Congress of Working People of Romania reads:

Voicing the unfaltering resolve of the whole Romanian people to carry through its bold economic and social development plans and programmes, to live in a world of peace and international understanding, the great forum of Romania's revolutionary worker democracy backs and approves the new, peace initiative of President Nicolae Ceausescu who, from the high congress rostrum, calls on heads of state and government, politicians, on all the peoples to work, alongside all peace-loving forces, for the elimination of nuclear arms, for saving Europe, mankind as a whole, from destruction, in defence of the foremost right of individuals to free and dignified existence, to life and peace.

In connection with President Nicolae Ceausescu's assessment on the need for an immediate passage to concrete, effective disarmament measures, through steps taken by some states, socialist ones included, for the unilateral reduction of arms, troops and military expenses, the resolution points out, the Third Congress of Working People of Romania unanimously backs the appeal to all the states of Europe to make an at least five-per cent reduction of arming, even before an appropriate accord is reached on that question.

The eleven thousand participants in the great forum of revolutionary worker democracy give their full approval to President Nicolae Ceausescu's new initiative for Romania's five per cent cut in its arms, troops and military expenditure before the year's end. The working People's Congress fully agrees to submit that proposal to the whole people to decide, in a referendum, on a passage to a unilateral, roughly five-per cent, reduction of the country's arms, troops and military expenses.

Expressing its conviction that the adoption of that measure poses no threat at all to any state's security and that, on the contrary, it paves the way for a passage to serious negotiations, proving the European states' will to work for disarmament and peace, the document reads in conclusion:

The congress is firmly convinced that Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu's new peace initiative will widely appeal to the working people, all the peoples, the progressive and democratic forces everywhere, that it will go down as a political action of worldwide reverberation, in accordance with the lofty goals of the International Year of Peace, with the foremost aspiration of all world nations after progress, understanding, security and peace.

## Congress Ends; Officers Elected

AU061404 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1033 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/9/1986 -- The Third Congress of People's Working in Industry and Other Sectors of the Romanian Economy concluded on Saturday afternoon, in Bucharest, at the end of three-day proceedings (September 4-6).

The congress elected the National Council of Working People and its Executive Bureau. As we already announced, chairman of the National Council of Working People was elected Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania.

The over [word indistinct] delegates, representatives of the working class, technical intellegentsia, all working people in Romania unanimously decided to adopt the opening speech made by Nicolae Ceausescu as programme of work and action of all working people, of the whole Romanian people.

Endorsed were also the "appeal of the Third Congress of Working People in the Socialist Republic of Romania for Nuclear [as received] and Disarmament, for Peace" as well as the "Resolution of the Third Congress of Working People on a Five-Per-Cent Reduction of Arms, Troops, and Military Expenses and Calling of a Referendum."

President Nicolae Ceausescu delivered the closing speech.

[Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1300 GMT on 6 September carries a similar item which adds the following:

"The congress elected Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrades Constantin Dascalescu and Emil Bobu as first deputy chairmen of the National Council. Comrades Stefan Andrei, Maria Bradea, Lina Ciobanu, Nicolae Constantin, Ioan Foris, Maria Nacu, Mihalache Niculescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Cornel Pacoste, Barbu Petrescu, Gheorghe Petrescu, and Constantin Popa were elected deputy chairmen of the National Council. Comrades Ion Bucur, Ion Catrinescu, and Radu-Paul Paunescu were elected secretaries of the National Council.

"The Executive Bureau of the Working People's National Council was also elected. In accordance with the law, the Executive Bureau numbers 41 members. Comrade Emil Bobu was elected as chairman of the Executive Bureau."]

## Ceausescu Concluding Speech

AU061834 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1816 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/9/1986 -- Taking the floor at the end of the Third Congress of Working People in Industry and Other Sectors of the Romanian Economy, RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the forum's proceedings were held in an atmosphere of full unity round the RCP, the leading political force in Romania. The president showed that the proposals advanced and pledges assumed during the congress proved a high sense of responsibility, the people's unanimous determination to work for the improvement of activities, the unswerving implementation of Romania's socioeconomic development programmes and the growth of the people's welfare.

The proceedings have displayed the broad democratic character of the working people's councils, of the congress and the National Working People's Council that provide for the working class, the working populations's, the people' participation in the active and purposeful management of the country's general progress.

By unanimously adopting the socioeconomic development plans and programmes, the Working People's Congress concluded democratic debates on the attainment of the fundamental target set by the Thirteenth RCP Congress, the RCP programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism, Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out also showing that Romania had realistic programmes and plans which accord with the country's material and technical-scientific power, and which should be firmly translated into fact.

The president also underlines the need for a lofty revolutionary conscience, a new spirit of fight and work, the application by all working people of the latest achievements in science and technology, in all fields of activity, so that a march forward be made in the new stage of the socialist revolution.

President Nicolae Ceausescu underlined the need that party and state cadres should carry on their activity more particularly in units where material production is achieved and where socioeconomic problems occur and must be solved.

Referring to the way in which action should be taken to resolve international issues Romania's president said: Suffice it not that we have succeeded in preventing the war so far. This is a great achievement but huge quantities of nuclear weapons have been stockpiled in the world apt to destroy mankind, annihilate life on our planet. We the generation of today are responsible for having failed to prevent this tremendous stockpiling of weapons of mass destruction. Nobody can justify in any way such an accumilation of means apt to destroy mankind. That is why when we discussed in our congress that everything should be done for disarmament and peace, when we adopted the appeal to all governments and peoples of the world we have done it in a high sense of responsibility to our people as well as to mankind as a whole, for the future and the existence of life on our planet.

A radical turn should be made in international relations, President Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized. The use and threat of force should be given up and all the interstate litigious issues should be solved through negotiations alone. Any other way, force, interference in the internal affairs of other states are incompatible with the people's interests and aspirations after freedom and independence.

Declaring for a resolute fight against any form of terrorism which has always run counter to the masses' interests, the Romanian president stated: Revolutionary changes, revolution were not and cannot be accomplished through terroristic actions of any kind, but through the joint, revolutionary fight of peoples, through constructive actions, through fight for the elimination of what is obsolete, through the building of a new order, a better and more just one.

At the end of his speech President Nicolae Ceausescu underscored the need to act for the enthronement in international relations of respect for other peoples, of each nation's right to choose the development path it wishes, without any outside interference. We must do our utmost for the rally of all forces and peoples, for the triumph of reason, for the victory of peace, for disarmament and for a world free of weapons and wars, a world of peace and equal collaboration among all the nations, the RCP and Romanian state leader said.

## CPCZ'S JAKES IN BUCHAREST FOR TALKS WITH ANDREI

LD080941 Prague CTK in English 0912 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest Sept 8 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium member and Secretary Milos Jakes arrived today on a working visit to Bucharest. He was met at Otopeni Airport by Stefan Andrei, Romanian Communist Party Political Executive Committee alternate member and Central Committee secretary. Milos Jakes and Stefan Andrei will hold talks on some questions of Czechoslovak-Romanian relations and exchange experiences from the fulfillment of conclusions from the two fraternal parties' congresses. Milos Jakes will also visit some industrial plants in Bucharest.

CPC DELEGATION VISITS, MEETS ION STOIAN

AU041825 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1659 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/9/1986 -- A delegation of activists of the Chinese Communist Party led by Xie Fei, alternate member of the CC of the CPC, assistant secretary of the Guangdong Provincial Committee of the CPC, paid a friendly visit to Romania over August 21 - September 4 at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. The Chinese guests had talks at the Constanta, Arad, Timis and Caras-Severin county committees of the RCP, saw round places of economic, social and cultural interest in Bucharest and the aforementioned countries.

At the end of their visit the delegation of CPC activists were received by the Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP. a The talk conducted on the occasion in a warm and friendly atmosphere was attended by Hu Haongliang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Bucharest.

IRAQI FRONT DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

AU041723 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1258 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/9/1986 -- A delegation of the National Progressive Front of Iraq, led by Hashim Hasan 'Aqrawi, member of the Higher Committee, state minister, paid a visit to Romania over August 26 - September 4. The Iraqi delegation were received at the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, the Grand National Assembly (the parliament) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During the talks held on these occasions an extensive interchange of information was made on those bodies' activity and concerns and the wish was expressed to further develop the ties between Romania and Iraq, between the two countries' peoples. The guests also visited economic and socio-cultural units in the countries of Prahova and Constanta and met with representatives of those countries' councils of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

ZIMBABWE PRESIDENT RECEIVES TOTU IN HARARE

AU041955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, AGERPRES 4/9/1986 -- The president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Canaan Sodindo Banana, received Ioan Totu, Romanian foreign affairs minister, head of the Romanian delegation to the eighth nonaligned summit in Harare. Warm messages were exchanged on the occasion between the presidents of Romania and the Republic of Zimbabwe. President Canaan Sodindo Banana was highly appreciative of the principled stance, understanding and tireless activity President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania carries on for the benefit of peace, as well as of Romania's militant solidarity with the Zimbabwean people, with the other peoples of Austral Africa. During the interview questions were approached related to the steady development of the cooperation between the two countries in all areas of mutual interest, just as current international issues debated by the Harare conference. [sentence as received]

NAM SUMMIT DELEGATES MEET FOREIGN OFFICIALS

Hasani, Alfonsin Khamene'i

LD031352 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1208 GMT 3 Sep 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, September 3 (TANJUG) -- President of Yugoslavia Presidency Sinan Hasani, who heads the Yugoslav delegation at the Eighth Non-aligned Summit in Harare, today met with Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and exchanged views on some items on the conference agenda.

The head of the Yugoslav delegation also today had talks with Iranian president "Ali Khamene'i. The two statesmen considered certain questions relative to the work of the eighth summit as well as bilateral relations.

Dizdarevic, Counterparts

LD032001 Belgrade TANJUG Service in Serbo-Croatian 1421 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 3 Sep (TANJUG) -- Ralf Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today continued an intense exchange of view with his counterparts from nonaligned countries on the themes which are on the agenda of the eighth summit. He had separate meetings with the foreign ministers of Malta, Trigona; of Morocco, Filali; of Jordan, al-Masri; and of Romania, Ioan Totu, whose country is present as a guest at the summit.

Dizdarevic, Andersson, Faysal

LD032007 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1614 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 3 Sep (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today continued a very lively diplomatic activity by having separate meetings with Swedish Foreign Minister Sten Andersson and Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Faysal.

In these meetings they are reported to have exchanged views on current political and economic problems which are on the agenda of the eighth summit in Harare.

Saudi Arabia is a full member of the Nonaligned Movement, while Sweden is present as a guest at the summit.

Orlandic, OAU Leader

LD042040 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1454 GMT 4 Sep 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, Sept 4 (TANJUG) -- League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency Member Marko Orlandic met here today with Executive Secretary of the Organization of African Unity's Liberation Committee Hashim Mbita.

Orlandic and Mbita expressed satisfaction with the preparation and course of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit, which was proceeding in the spirit of support to the struggle against colonialism, racism and apartheid, i.e., the Front Line countries and the liberation movements.

Mbita informed Orlandic of the OAU assistance to the liberation movements in southern Africa. In this context they noted that the situation in Namibia and South Africa calls for intensifying assistance and support to the liberation movements in those countries.

Orlandic, ZANU Politburo Member

LD031243 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1152 GMT 3 Sep 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, September 3 (TANJUG) -- League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency member Marko Orlandic, member of the Yugoslav delegation at the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare, met today with Nathan Shamuyarira, Politburo member of Zimbabwe's ruling party ZANU [Zimbabwe African People's Union].

They exchanged information on the activities of the LCY and ZANU, and discussed possibilities for promoting mutual cooperation. They also discussed a number of topics on the summit agenda -- Africa's south, debts, the crisis in the Middle East, and the Iran-Iran war.

HASANI QUESTIONED ON SUMMIT'S OUTCOME

AU061603 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Report by Miodrag Vukovic from Harare]

[Text] Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, together with the members of the Yugoslav delegation, met today with the Yugoslav reporter who are covering the summit in Harare. Speaking about the summit, it is almost impossible not to mention the preparatory period, Hasani stressed in talks with our journalists. The summit was proceded by numerous consultations and meetings of heads of states or governments and foreign ministers.

The hosts, especially Prime Minister Mugabe, made exceptional efforts to make the summit a full success. As regards the summit itself, Hasani stressed, it ran without any difficulties. At the beginning we feared that the summit might be unilateral, that it might discuss exclusively the problems of the south of Africa and African troubles, and that other global problems might be pushed to the background.

It has been shown, however, Hasani emphasized, that the summit, in the plenary session and in the two communities, has dealt and deals with burning issues which indeed burden the international community and the Nonaligned Movement in general. Fear also existed, Hasani stressed, about the election of the future host of the ninth summit or, rather, that it might obscure all other questions. As the days passed, we were more and more convinced that the proper problems were indeed discussed and that a unified position was achieved as regards further activities of the Nonaligned Movement.

Thus, the summit did not get stuck; on the contrary, it is emerging stronger on questions of the action capability of the Nonaligned Movement.

The Iraqi-Iranian war seemed to be a problem that would cause a storm at the summit, Hasani emphasized. Nevertheless, the feeling of all the countries that this conflict should be resolved as soon as possible has been manifested. Other important questions, such as the hotbeds of crises, also received appropriate treatment.

On this occasion again, Hasani stressed, Yugoslavia extended full support to the liberation movements and the frontline states. In many questions, he emphasized, one did not strive for genaralized declarations, but specific forms were found. In this connection, Hasani mentioned the declaration on the south of Africa, the setting up of a solidarity fund for aid to nonaligned countries, and others.

## Nonaligned Unity 'Confirmed'

LD0671834 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1523 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 6 Sep (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, who heads the Yugoslav delegation at the eighth summit in Harare, paid special tribute to the people of Zimbabwe, its government, and Prime Minister Mugabe for all they did for the exceptional preparations for this supreme summit of the nonaligned, ensuring its constructive work and successful completion.

In an interview with Zimbabwean television, Hasani underlined that Yugoslavia regards nonalignment as the sole prospect for the world's peaceful development and for peaceable settlement of the social contradictions and probelms confronting mankind today.

Nonalignment, the president of the SFRY Presidency went on to stress, is a unique global policy, independent of military blocs and all other world divisions. It has no prejudices against anyone at all, but evaluates the values of all policies in accordance with their results.

Hasani assesed that the proceedings of the eight summit had confirmed the complete unity of the nonaligned in respect to such an orientation by the movement and nonaligned policy.

Evaluating the global dimensions of the problem of indebtedness of developing countries, Hasani said that this is a consequence not only of indebtedness in order to achieve more rapid economic development, but also of circumstances these countries have been unable to influence. In this connection, he mentioned the increase in interest rates, the fall of raw material prices, and the instability of currency exchange rates. All this is a direct consequence of the extreme failure in the way the existing system of international economic relations functions, which should be the common concern and responsibility of both developing and developed countries.

Hasani expressed satisfaction that these evaluations are contained in the economic section of the eighth summit final document, and that this also contains a call for a joint solution to the problem of debts and development as a global problem, in the interest of the prosperity of both North and South.

Later in the interview, the president of the SFRY Presidency expressed Yugoslavia's concern over the events burdening the overall situation in the Mediterranean. However, he put forward the opinion that these events can be settled, in spite of the extreme difficulty.

It is our wish that the Mediterranean be transformed into a zone of peace, security, and cooperation, free of nuclear weapons and military threats. In this context, Hasani recalled that preparations are under way for a ministerial conference of the Mediterrean nonaligned countries, which should help to open up the broadest possible prospects for peaceable cooperation in this region.

Hasani said that Yugoslavia seeks the urgent withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, as well as from the territory of other countries. At the same time, he expressed particular support for the sovereign rights of the peoples of Nicaragua and the efforts of the Contadora Group.

In regard to the problem of southern Africa and apartheid, Hasani laid even greater stress upon Yugoslavia's well-known standpoints in support of the elimination of the shameful system upon which the Pretoria regime rests. In this respect, he underlined the broad agreement of the nonaligned which was also expressed at this summit. The president of the SFRY Presidency offered the same support to the frontline countries, stressing that this should find concrete expression at the political, economic, material, and military level.

LIBYAN PILOTS TRAINED IN EXCHANGE FOR OIL

DW080945 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 8 Sep 86 P 17

[Unattributed report: "Oil for Military Aid"]

[Text] Yugoslavia, which is short of foreign currency, pays a part of its oil debt by supplying Libya with military services. On the Adriatic Island of Krk, close to Rijeka, a training camp for pilots has been set up near a civil airfield, where Libyan pilots are trained in great secrecy by Yugoslav officers. The training planes for Al-Qadhdhafi's pilots are multipurpose fighter planes of the Soviet Mig-21 type, of which Libya has 55 at present.

KARACHI TERRORISM 'MOST STRONGLY CONDEMNED'

LD061415 Belgrad TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-croatian 1253 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Sep (TANJUG) -- The official representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs has announced that Yugoslavia most strongly condemns the senseless terrorist act of the hijacking of the Pan American aircraft at Karachi airport, which has led to a large number of innocent victims-- citizens from more than one country.

These tragic acts of violence once more stress the vital need for an uncompromising and effective struggle aimed at suppressing all forms of international terrorism, which threatens the lives of people, international security, and peace.

Proceeding from its principled policy, Yugoslavia calls for the promotion of cooperation among the states and for the efforts of the international community aimed at stamping out this evil.

ARMY GENERAL STAFF CHIEF ARRIVES IN STOCKHOLM

LD040831 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1229 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Stockholm, 3 Sep -- A delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army, headed by Maj Gen Miodrag Ivanovic, deputy chief of the general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, arrived in Stockholm on a visit to the Swedish National Home Guard. The delegation was met by Maj Gen Robert Lung, chief of the National Home Guard.

The Yugoslav military delegation was today received in separate visits by Lt Gen Lennart Ljung, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and Lt Gen Erik Bengtsson, commander in chief of the Army.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HOLDS SESSION

LD051223 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1539 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 4 Sep (TANJUG) -- The Federal Executive Council [FEC] will persevere in its course of consistently implementing the measures adopted. Also, when proposing economic policy measures, it will continue to support the creation of conditions for the functioning of economic regulations and the market, as was stated at the FEC session today. The statement of the Federal Secretariat for Information at this session reads:

The FEC examined the current economic situation in the country at today's session, presided over by Branko Mikulic.

During the discussion the FEC noted that the economic situation remained complex. Although this summer's measures of economic policy, adopted by the SFRY Assembly and the FEC, have not yet been fully implemented, understandably enough, the FEC stated that industrial production had been revived to a certain extent, employment increased, while the turnover from tourism was expected to be as planned.

The FEC also noted that, despite the measures taken, there was no change in halting negative trends in many spheres of economic life, particularly inflation, exports, and efforts to bring general and individual consumption within a realistic framework. [passage omitted]

The FEC points out the necessity of the broadest mobilization of all the creative forces of society aimed at surmounting negative tendencies which characterize our economic developments. The council also notes that economic and other measures, to be passed in the autumn, will encourage the previously adopted measures and create conditions for the more comprehensive stabilization of economic trends. The most important factor is consistence in the realization of the stabilization policy and the broadest involvement in work of all the subjective forces of society aimed at eliminating the causes of economic stagnation.

The FEC considers that the basic strategic tasks, which should be supported by everyone, are: increased production and exports; the curbing of prices and inflation; the realization of the plan for the autumn harvest; the realization of the plan for the autumn harvest; the realization of financial discipline and responsibility in general; the coordination of personal incomes with the growth of production and labor productivity; and the further restriction of noneconomic investments. [passage omitted]

The FEC also examined a number of questions concerning economic policy and our country's relations with foreign countries. The council reported on the course of preparations for the strategy of the technological development of Yugoslavia. Full support was given for attempts to produce the development strategy and adopt it as soon as possible.

The FEC passed a decision to give humanitarian aid to the victims of gas poisoning in Cameroon.

## LCY PRESIDIUM EXAMINES ECONOMIC FAILURES

LD031252 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] The LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed the problems of realizing economic policy measures this year. At the session, the introductory report was submitted by FEC President Branko Mikulic.

Though certain measures have already been undertaken, it was said at the session, economic trends have not been stabilized, nor have negative trends been halted. Because of these problems, better results and a more consistent implementation of the economic policy in the essential sections of production can be achieved primarily through the widest mobilization of subjective forces, on the bases of the decisions of the 13th Congress.

It is necessary to stimulate even more resolute, concrete action by workers for strengthening the material basis of associated labor. In so doing, all social subjects must make efforts to reduce consumption within the established framework, consistently implement the income policy, curb inflation, and solve the problems of losses. At the session, it was stressed that the LC should eliminate manifestations of indecision and vacillation, as well as once again review the questions established in the long-term program of economic stabilization. It is also necessary to understand that problems will not be solved solely by measures of the organs of the sociopolitical communities, but also by work collectives and their activity. The presidium instructed the presidium of the republican central and provincial committee to work on these tasks even more consistently.

In the continuation of the session, the presidium discussed the Central Committee's work program for the period until next summer, which will be sent to the Central Committee members. The presidium also endorsed a program of its own work for the same period and discussed some other questions.

## JUSTIFICATION FOR INCOME RESTRICTIONS QUESTIONED

AU061826 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30-31 Aug 86 p 2

[Ivan Torov article: "Who Ate the Accumulation?"]

[Excerpts] It is an old truth that one has to prepare well for any political action, and solid arguments are necessary lest the action turn into a mere mobilizing move without any real interest and proper participation on the part of those who are called to action by the political faction. [passage omitted]

Guided by the general request that one should get out of the crisis more quickly and more energetically, the LC, immediately after the 13th LCY Congress, set in motion the entire political machinery, especially in the federation, which resulted in a series of "packages" of regulations and intervention measures by the Federal Executive Council intended to redirect the economic currents. Earnings came under the first blow, and several grave accusations were made about them in June and July, from the accusation that they "feed" inflation to the basic accusation that the work collectives, with their virtually unjustified increase of earnings, "ate" their own accumulation.

The Picture Changes

An intervention law on limiting the growth of earnings was adopted, and all who distributed more than their share were ordered to repay the excess. The political faction very quickly supported this move by the federal government as an energetic step to discontinue spending a nonexistent income. Occasional remarks that in taking action against inflation it is unnecessary to strike first at the earnings of producers have been considered, and are still considered to be undermining the FEC's efforts.

The economy at that moment reacted in the only way it could at the end of the first half-year: by keeping silent and waiting. Many were confused (until then it was persistently said that real earnings have been lagging for years) and there were quite a few people who simply did not know what to do, just as the federal administration for a long time was not sure how to implement this law.

All in all, a climate was created in which the economy was considered to have fostered inflation to a great extent, and it was clear that the excess earnings must be paid back, even at the price of examining the political responsibility of those who would turn a deaf ear.

By the end of August, however, it appears that the entire case about personal incomes is assuming a different course, and the matters are becoming somewhat clearer. Although it is not known whether the numerous summer strikes in many collectives because of announced or, in some cases, actually reduced earnings have contributed to it, it is only now that more realistic talks about the essence of the distribution problem have begun to be held after all.

Data has been produced to show that about 1 million employed persons received higher personal incomes in the past 6 months and that it may be said for 3.3 million workers that they respected the regulations and the agreed criteria. The excess payments, Federal Executive Council spokesmen informed the public, amount to only 4 percent, which is not a particularly large sum in comparison with some other overruns in society. [passage omitted]

Even the trade unions, which rather openly supported the limitation of earnings at the beginning, have been increasingly expressing reservation about the sense and justification of at least parts of the government intervention law, if not all of it. [passage omitted]

At the latest session of the Trade Union Council Presidium, Marija Todorovic, president of the trade unions, bearing in mind the latest data, pointed out that associated labor husbanded really prudently, and Bernard Jurlina loudly asked whether it was really necessary to disturb the public with an intervention law because of a 4 percent excess in payments. And another thing: Both the trade unions and a Federal Executive Council spokesman have already indicated that some changes in the laws on earnings will have to be considered in the fall because it has been shown that they contain some big shortcomings.

Businessmen, for their part, present counterarguments: "If the FEC wants to strengthen the accumulation of the work organizations through a limitation on earnings, why is a similar law not adopted to limit the allocations from the economy's income?" Belgrade businessmen have calculated that it would mean much more for accumulation if the additional 50 billion dinars taken from Belgrade collectives through taxes and contributions rather than 2.8 million dinars unjustifiedly spent on higher personal incomes were paid back. [passage omitted]

If, therefore, a possible change in the law on the limitation of earnings is being announced, if the picture about earnings in the economy is essentially different from the one presented when the law was adopted, and if it is admitted to some extent that the effect of the law will not increase accumulation funds much, then the serious question arises: Have we not initiated another political action without having first had a proper picture of the situation and without assessing in the best way possible reaction and consequences, especially as regards the motivation of producers to achieve significant stabilization tasks while distribution is restricted?

After all, it appears that the fear and the conviction that an explosion of earnings had taken place were to a great extent groundless, and this may ultimately have far-reaching consequences for the fate of the forthcoming actions and measures by the LC, the Assembly, the FEC, and society.

VILLAGE THREATENED BY TOXIC WASTE; TO BE RELOCATED

LD061818 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1033 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Pristina, 6 Sep (TANJUG) -- The Executive Council of the Pristina Municipal Assembly has concluded that it is essential to find a solution for the resiting of the village of Krusevac, near Obilici. This is a settlement right next to the Kosovo thermal power stations and chemical industry plants; its inhabitants are constantly assailed by toxic wastes -- sulfur dioxide, carbon dioxide, phenol and ashes -- and threatened by flooding. Three months ago, for instance, houses in Krusevac were flooded by phenol effluent from the nearby chemical plant.

Krusevac village has 88 households with about 700 members. The commission which established the pollution of the site considers that the Kosovo Electrical Industry, whose industrial plants have inflicted problems on the local populace, should also make a contribution toward securing a new location and resiting the village.

This is the second settlement in Pristina municipality which it has been deemed necessary to resite. In the spring Pristina sociopolitical structures first of all accepted a request for resettlement from the inhabitants of Badovac, on the grounds that they would be vitally endangered by the slag heap from the Kisnica and Novo Brdo lead and zinc mines being raised right above the village itself. A site for the relocation of Badovac has since been found on the territory of the same local community, that of Gracanica, and the municipal town planning institute is currently working on planning the new settlement. In this case, too, a share of the financial burden for resettlement will have to be borne by the Kisnica and Novo Brdo mines whose installations are threatening the life of the village.